THURSDAY, JUNE 21, 1894.

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The Right of Asylum.

We do not ask any Democratic statesman to retract his words in favor of an income tax, if he has said them; but we ask that the income tax be taken out of Democratic legislation. Every man has a right to his opinions; but the Democratic party, or any individual citizen speaking from within Its lines, or for the matter of that from without its lines, has a right to demand that the Democratic organization, the one now in power, shall not accept or promot

the principles of Populism. The income tax was not in the Demo cratic platform, and could not have been there. It was in the Populist platform, and the platform of the Social Labor party, its patural home. It was beaten fairly and overwhelmingly, and it should stay beaten until revived by an authority which has the right and the power to give it life.

The people of the United States, and particularly the institutions of commerce and industry, do not ask the Democrats who have personally favored the income tax to violate their personal principles, to faisify their party platform, or to stultify themselves in connection with any course which they may have taken since the assembly of this Congress. They ask only for their rights, guaranteed to them by the election of the Democracy, and among these is impregnable protection against the policies of the Populists and their socialistic allies They sought safety from these apostles of socialism by placing the control of the Government in the hands of the Democrats. Are they not entitled to it? Are they no to have it? Are they treacherously to be delivered to their defeated enemies?

The Populist Dye.

The Memphis Commercial, one of the im portant Democratic organs of Tennesses prepares for the campaign in that State with a straight and sure-footed drive at the Reicans for joining forces with the Populists. "This means," says the Commercia "that the Republican leaders in this State have agreed to deliver the whole power of Republican machine to promote the craziness of populism."

The Democracy of Tennessee can smile with confidence when its face is set against a combination of Republicans and Populists. What of the national campaign which is approaching this fall, and the still more important one to come two years hence? Is it to be then, as in 1892, Democrats against the Populists? Or is it to be Republicans against Populists and Democrats? Are the Republicans to have the advantage of defending American institutions? Whichever party takes on the color of the Populists. that party must lose.

An income tax passed at this session o Congress will dye the Democratic party deeper Populist than can be rubbed out in ten years of honest political effort.

The Tenement-house Population

The Health Department's census of the tenement-house population of New York returns it as at present 1,332,773 persons, occupying 39,138 houses, or an average of little over 34 persons to a house. Three years ago, or in September, 1891, it was 1,225,411 in 37,358 houses, or an average of less than 33 persons to a house. As the city grows, its limited area forces

ment houses, or dwellings occupied by three families or over. According to the Federal census of 1890, a little over 82 per cent. of the families of New York were in such houses, and only a little over 12 per cent. were in separate dwellings occupied by a single family only. About two-thirds of the population lived in tenement houses containing more than 20 persons each. Practically, only the rich and prosperous have houses to themselves, and even of these many now live in apartment or flat houses by preference, sometimes paying rents higher than they would have to give for separate dwellings.

The increase of the tenement-house population of New York is therefore no indica tion of a declining social condition. It in dicates only the healthy growth of the city and the enforced or voluntary tendency of the people to crowd together. The tenement houses, as we know them specifically have greatly improved of recent years un der the compulsion of severe sanitary and building laws, and to them have been added a great number of flat houses of a more mbitious architecture for people in moderate circumstances, and many spartment houses in which are provided luxurious homes for the well to do. If a family with a small income desires a dwelling by itself it is obliged almost invariably to go to the suburbs to find the house. It cannot get it in New York below the Harlem River. Accordingly, the great mass of the people whose business convenience compels them to live on Manhattan Island, or who prefer to be here for social reasons, are driven to the tenement houses to find homes. Hence, living in a tenement or a flat house is not in itself the indication of poverty which it may be in most other American towns. It is simply the usual New York way of living. made compulsory by the social and geographical conditions of the town; and as

ingly grows larger. Undoubtedly, the same conditions have resulted in crowding the poorer population in some districts, so that the number of inhabitants to the square acre is greater than anywhere else in the world. This density of population is also increasing by immigration, much of it, of recent years of a squalid sort, as, for instance, Russian hemian Jews at the very bottom of civilized development, and Italians of the poorest and flithlest kind. They seem to be a very dangerous addition to the population of New York for social and sanitary reasons, if not also politically. They herd together both from necessity and choice. the one or the other sometimes occupying of themselves almost exclusively the whole of a densely populated district, and opposing with persistency the efforts of the Health Department to enforce its sanitary regulations. They prefer dirt to cleanliness, or at least to the labor of making themselves and their surroundings clean Presumptively, therefore, the death rate young them ought to be much above the

adopted more generally, and the average

number of occupants of a house accord

average; but, in fact, it is low, in the

Jewish quarters more especially.

It is also remarkable that the death rate. as shown by the statistics of the Health Department, is less among the tenement house population, as a whole, than the general rate of the city. It is less, moreover, in the houses containing a large number of occupants than in those with the fewest. This apparent anomaly is accounted for on the reasonable theory that the poorer inhabitants of the tenement houses pass most of their lives out of doors, and when indoors live in rooms without carpets or papered walls to propagate disease.

How the Cleveland Income Tax Has Been Amended.

The Democratic Senate is now almost face to face with the income tax sections of the Tariff bill. The Senate has reached the most important and fateful stage of its

long deliberations. When Secretary Carliele, on April 29, put forth the authorized interview in which he announced and explained the Administration's plan of compromise with Mc-Kinleyism and Populism, he referred to proposed changes in the income tax feature of the bill, using this characteristically vague and misleading language:

" It is wall known that there has been from the begin ning considerable opposition to the proposed incom-tax, even among those who have veted for and suppor-ed the bill with that feature in it. Much of this oppose tion has been based upon the previsions of the which prescribe the methods of accordanting and arotrary and inquisitorial. In my opinion, many of these objectionable provisions ought to be, and can be, ands; y emitted from the bill, and other changes can be made which the advocates of an income tax can constaining accept, and which sell as the same time remove the principal electrons of its apponents, and secure their support for the bill."

The Administration's attempt to make the Populist income tax acceptable to Democrats who despise and abhor it on principle, was prosecuted through Senator VEST, who introduced in the Finance Committee what are known as the VEST amendments to the committee's bill, as distinguished from the so-called Jones amendments. Some of the VEST amendments had been introduced before Mr. CARLISLE expressed the confidence of Mr. CLEVELAND and himself that the abominable tax, by a little tinkering, could be made acceptable to its Democratic opponents. The greater number of these amendments, however, were introduced by the Missouri Senator on May 4, several days after the Administration's proclamation of its intended treachery to Democratic principles.

There is a good deal of confusion in the public mind as to the effect of the VEST amendments upon the income tax as previously proposed and discussed. Now that the debate is to be on this part of the bill, it is proper to inquire how far the changes announced by Mr. CARLISLE bear out Mr. CAR-LISLE's confident assertion that they render the income tax less obnoxious, and his prediction that they "will remove the principal objections of its opponents."

The first income tax section, that is, sec tion 54, provided that from and after Jan. 1, 1895, every citizen and resident of the United States with an income of more than \$4,000 should pay a tax of two per cent. annually upon his income, gains, or profits over and above \$4,000, whether such income be derived from any kind of property, rents, interest, dividends, or salaries, or from any profession, trade, employment, or vocation, or from any other source whatever. The tax is to be assessed on the income of the previous year. This is comprehensive and sweeping so far as the individual income tax is concerned. The CLEVELAND-CARLISLE-VEST changes modify this section only in two particulars. One of the VEST amendments makes a verbal correction by inserting the word "assessed" before the words "levied, collected, and paid." The other limits the application of the act to the five years ending Jan. 1, 1900, on the CLEVELAND-CARLISLE theory that a system of confiscation during a stated period of five years will be less infamous than a system of confiscation operative until the repeal of the law.

The next section, section 55, prescribes the method of computing individual in- author's actual presence in London at the comes and profits. There are only three time, his striking descriptions are based VEST amendments to this section as previously constituted. The first changes the clause providing for the inclusion of profits from sales of real estate recently purchased, so that the period of recent purchase is two years from the close, instead of from the beginning of the year in which the income is estimated. The second omits the clause respecting gains from corporate investments, a matter elsewhere provided for: it makes no change in the tax. The third VEST amendment to this section provides that there shall not be included in taxable income the amount received in the way of interest or dividends from any corporation or concern which itself has paid the two per cent. on its net profits. This, likewise, does not change the character of the tax; it merely protects the individual against paying the tax twice over.

In section 56, which is administrative in its scope, the VEST amendments are mostly verbal. They add in three places the word wilfully" to the phrase "false or fraudulent list or return;" and in five places the words, "corporation, company, or association," to the word "person" in providing how returns shall be made up. The re-maining VEST amendment in this section omits the words "or his books or accounts" in the clause providing for the examination by the internal revenue agent of the citizen who is to be taxed.

Section 57, making the tax payable on July of the year for which it is assessed, remains without change. The same is true with regard to section 58, which relates to non-resident citizens.

Sections 59, 60, and 61 in the bill as it formerly stood are consolidated by the VEST amendments in a single section, numbered 59. The superseded sections related to the tax on corporate investments, and to the the population of this island increases it is manner of its assessment. The substitute section is here printed in full:

"There shall be levied and collected a tax of two per centum per annum on the net profits or income above ordinary working or operating expenses of all banks banking institutions, trust companies, asvings institutions, fire, marine, life, and other laws ance companies ratiroad, canal turnpike, canal nav tion, siack water, telephone, telegraph, express sciric light, gas, water, elrest railway companies and all other corporations, companies, or associations glotre business for profit in the United States, no matter how created and organized.

"That said has shall be laid on or before the first day

July in each year: and if the President or other chief officer of any corporation, company, or association shall neglect or refuse to file with the Collector of the Internal Revenue district in which said corporation, company, or association shall be lecaled or be sugged in business, a statement verified by his oath or affirmalion, showing the amount of not profits or income re-ceived by said corporation, complany, or association during the whole calendar year last preceding the data of thing the said statement as hereinafter required. the corporation company, or association making de fault shall forfell as a penalty the sum of \$1,000 and ten per centure on the amount of taxes due for each mounts until the same is paid, the payment of said penalty to be saferced as provided in other cases of neglect or refusal to pay penalties and taxes under the ternal revenue laws.

"The not profits or income of all corporations, companies, or seasciations shall include the amount paid to shareholders or bendholders or he ders of certific cates of indebtedness of any kind, or carried to the ac-

count of any fund, or used fee com nent of plant, or any other expenditure or inve

ment of plane, or any other expenditure or investment representing the net annual profits made or acquired by said corporations, companies, or associations.

"Thus nothing bersin contained shall apply to findes, eventies, or monicipalities; nor to corporations, companies, or associations organized and conducted solely for charitable, religious, or adscattenal purposes; nor to the stocks, shares, funds, or eccurities held by any fidectory or frostee for charitable, religious, or educational purposes; nor to such building and lean associations as an expensional under the laws of any fittee or tions so are organized under the laws of any State or Territory, or the District of Columbia, which make

One of the particular effects of this substitute is to do away with the original bill's exemption of the premiums returned by mutual life insurance companies to their policy holders, and of the interest paid to lepositors in savings banks and savings institutions. The general effect of the change is to make the income tax more odious even than in its earlier form.

Section 62, with respect to the collection of the tax on salaries exceeding \$4,000, has not been touched by Mr. VEST, except to provide that the salaries of State, county, and municipal officers shall be exempt. Section 63 is administrative, Mr. VEST

has modified the provision authorizing the Collector or his deputy to enter the premses of any recalcitrant taxpayer, to that extent weakening the power of the Government's officers to enforce the odious law. The other changes are merely verbal. In section 65 the VEST amendments add the words "company and association" to the word corporation in four places; provide that employers must make a return to the Collector of the names and addresses of their employees and the amount paid to each; and omit an insignificant clause tech-

nically superfluous. That is all. That is the entire extent of the nodifications of the hateful Populist scheme which Secretary Cablisle, in behalf of the CLEVELAND administration, announced was to be so changed as to win for it the approval and support of its opponents. The promise was bogus, and was delusive in its intent. It is well that the country should understand that the income tax, with the VEST amendments, is the same old Socialistic measure of iniquity and oppression against which honest Democrats and honest Republicans have been uniting in protest ever since Mr. CLEVELAND's message introduced the infernal thing to Congress as a tax " wise, just, and easily borne."

The Black Death in China.

Our Canton correspondent gave a descrip-

tion last Sunday of the frightful ravages of the plague in Canton, Hong Kong, and other Chinese cities, within the past two or three months. The symptoms of the disease as it appears there are fever, headache, glandular swellings in the neck, armpits and groins, nosebleed, and hemorrhagic spots upon the skin. Death takes place in 80 to 90 per cent. of the cases, and usually within forty-eight hours. This is the classical description, in fact, of the plague, or, as it is variously known, the Black Death, the Great Death, the Bubo-plague. We commented upon its appearance in the autumn of 1892 in Turkestan, where 1,300 people died of the disease in a small town in six days. It is the most frightful of all contagious diseases, yet one with which our modern civilization is totally unfamiliar. The pathologists and bacteriologists have not studied it, because it has been apparently extinct. At least it has not made its appearance in any region where a scientific student has been enabled to study it. Consequently we know almost nothing of its cause or manner of propagation. We do know that it has paid awful visits to European countries at intervals during two thousand years. It was the plague of the time of TRAJAN. In the fourteenth century it ravaged the whole of Europe and Asia, so that 25,000,000 people perished on the former, and 36,000,000 on the latter continent. During five months of its visitation in Naples in 1656 three hundred thousand people succumbed to the malady. Those who have read "A Journal of the Plague Year," by DANIEL DEFOR, will remember the horrors of that London visitation in 1665 as depicted by his inimitable pen: for however much we may doubt the on facts. Sixty-nine thousand persons were carried off by the scourge in that city within a few months. DEFOE speaks thus of the symptoms of the Plague: "Some were immediately overwhelmed with it, and it came to Violent Fevers, Vomftings, unsufferable Head-achs, Pains in the Back, and soup to Ravings and Ragings with those Pains: Others with Swellings and Tumours in the Neck or Groyn, or Armpits, which, till they could be broke, put them into unsufferable Agonies and Torment.

The Black Death visited Toulon in 1721. destroying one-third of the population. Its last appearance in Europe was in 1840-41, in Turkey and Dalmatia. European physicians of some skill were enabled to study it in Egypt from 1833-1845, but that was before the science of bacteriology was dreamed of. Since then it has occasionally broken out in western Asia, on the Euphrates in 1867-1873, in Bagdad in 1876, on the Tigris in 1877, and in some parts of Mesopotamia in 1884. There was a mild visitation on the banks of the Volga in 1878, and several European Governments sent medical commissions there to investigate it but it had disappeared before they arrived. We have already referred to its prevalence in one or two villages in Turkestan in 1892. Not only is the plague the most fatal of all epidemic diseases among human beings, but domestic and wild animals perish, likewise, from its attacks.

We might possibly remain tranquil during its prevalence in its favorite haunts in western Asia, which are not closely united with us by the bonds of commerce and travel, but we believe there is occasion for serious consideration of the scourge now that it has begun to ravage Asiatic ports with which we have frequent communication. A disease so awful in its character and manifestation, so terrible in its progress. and one for which we are so utterly unprepared, knowing as we do nothing of its sauses or manner of infection or of the means for intercepting it, certainly merits serious consideration from our Government and from our health officers, especially those stationed at ports of entry for ves: els from Asiatic ports.

The Rush to Sulcide.

The friends of the great Filmflam Tariff bill in the Senate predict that discussion and passage of the internal revenue sections will not take more than a week at the outside. As a portion of this time will have to be given to the proposition for the extension of the bonded whiskey period and to internal revenue taxes other than the income tax, the time devoted to the latter nust be considerably less than a week, if the calculations of its friends are true. The sign of triumphant Populism, of the conversion of Democracy into Socialism, is to be given almost without warning. Four or five days are considered a sufficient time to change the historical policy of a great party, to introduce the economic prescrip-

tion of the rich, to divide the American people into the privileged and the unprivi-leged. If the Senate were discussing the exemption of yellow dogs in the District of Columbia from taxation, it would probably

take more time. It is possible that when the income tax bill is reached its friends in the Senate may find their hopes a little disappointed. There must be Senators on the Republican side, if there are only one or two on the Democratic aide, who regard the proposition for an in come tax as too dangerous in tendency and pernicious in nature to be accepted by the Senate without full discussion and exposure And there is at least one loyal Democrat, untainted by alliance with Populists and

ple of rule by the majority and to the De mocracy, which the income tax involves. We should think that even those Demo cratic Senators who have sold the Democ racy and made it over to Populism an protection would be glad to see the act of maneipation accomplished with full so lemnity and no sparing of time. Who knows for how many years the Democracy will continue to be powerless and contemptible if the income tax is made law. If the in come tax bill is to be passed by the Senate, why must there be such a hurry? There is

unashamed of Democratic principles, who

will set forth the economic iniquity and au-

perfluity, and the treachery to the princi

always time enough to die. If this bill is enected, the Democratic party will have time enough to repent the crime against its own principles and the in conceivable stupidity in politics which it is proposed to commit almost without discussion and altogether without thought.

The Bill of Absolute Sale and Sur render.

The Protectionists have got atrocity re distributed. The Populists have got the income tax. The Democrats have given everything and got nothing.

A division of property between A. B. and C, in which A, having the whole estate to start with, divides it between B and C, is not a compromise. It is a swindle and a bunco game. The weak apologists of the larcenous and idiotic Tariff bill lie when they call it a compromise bill. The Demo crats have bought the Populists with the income tax and the Protectionists with protection. They have parted with the last rag of Democratic principle. There is no compromise possible between the victim and the thief who has stolen his clothe and pawned them and lost the ticket.

It is not an act of compromise to find man asleep and take all he has got. This misbegotten mongrel of cheating and lying, this monstrous abortion of common swind ling and uncompromising treachery, is no relation of compromise.

New York has made some peculiar contribu-tions to the negate of the United States, but perhaps she has never been so peculiarly represented as she is new.—Budon Briefit.

And to the everlasting honor of David R Hill, who is not afraid to stand firm on De mocracy, even if he stands alone!

Is it indelicate to say that the Democrats in the Senate made a great mistake in declinng to put a duty on eggs? We understand that every hen in the Dominion is working or which we need not mention, but which will occur to every thoughtful reader, why Senators who vote for the Flimflam Tariff bill should be eager not to have an overproduction of eggs and large accumulated unused stocks of then in the country next fall.

We are promised a cool summer. - Baltimore No cool summer for you if you keep on butting LINDLEY MURRAY in the midst For you no roof garden, no refreshing sherbet, no Arctic potions of the white wine or the red, no electric fans, no heat-hoodooing baths, no breezes from the polar sea. For you, slug-ger of syntax, the poels of burning mark the scorehing sands, the red-hot spits turned merrily by the old grammarians, and PRISCIAN and DONATUS in steel-spiked, incan descent shoes, dancing deliriously upon your panting corpus. Repent, reform, beware, up, before the flat of fire is at thy nose, Balti-

It may be that the reason why the partisans of the Hon. JIMJOHN CORRETT refer with scorn to the Hon. ROBERT FITZSIMMONS is that they fear the radiance of the latter's head may have an uncanny glaring effect that will dispirit the champion. Probably Col. Firz SIMMONS would consent to any change of hair that would satisfy Col. CORBETT. Here is another grapevine for diplomacy.

No philosopher will complain of undue heat in the weather, for so to complain would show undue heat in the philosopher. Any philosopher has the right, however, to com plain of Skacos, the torrential and tumultuous Suages, the labyrinth-lunged and horrisonou SKAGOS, SKAGOS of Alabama. On Friday Skacos began to make a speech in favor of the Hon REUSE Kols, Populist, Skacos whirled and skirled, leaved to the welkis, plumped down to the centre. emitted a deluge of Yesuvian speech, bles hotter than the siroe, burned, blasted, melted The sacred streams of Alabama grew ho simmered, seethed, belied into fury and flame Blubber hissed at Connegra. Yattayabba was s geyser, the remantle waters of Kitchabadoggs hatchee—no more, alas! the haunt of Indian maids—eggs boiled in Pues Cues, and the Styx was fire. Flames hid the awful Mount of Dirtsellers. Hens were fried or roasted on their perch. according to their distance from Strong men crept into dugouts. Sheep became boiled mutton while they walt ed. Alabama was a sea of fire. Northward and ever northward swept the heat. Skacom began to occur on Friday. Sunday and Monday his eruption had taken the conscience out of every cellar in the North.

We revere Skagos, but we advise everybody to take a paim-leaf fan and a fire-insurance policy when SKAGGS gets hot in the collar.

Have you ever been in Portland?

Newark, N. J., is a great place for cork

The appeal made by Gen. FLAGLER for authority to make a type 16-inch rifle during the coming fiscal year, derives strength from the recent experience at Indian Head. We have now no guns for coast defence larger than the 12-inch, and the projectiles of a navy gun of that calibre were wholly unable to per-forate the 17-inch barbette plate of one of our own armor-clads. It is true that the velocity was not high that the army 12-inch gun is somewhat larger and more powerful than the navy rifle of the same calibre, and that the use of smokeless pewder would greatly increase the efficiency of both, weapons. But, on the other hand the distances and other cir stances of actual combat in the case of a fight between forts and ships would ordinarily be much to the advantage of the armor as com pared with the close range and eareful aimin

and firing of the proving ground. It is true that the 16-inch gun is no longe made by the British mays, and that the ten dency everywhere is to smaller calibres for naval uses. But this is partly due to early mistakes in manufacture and largely to the importance of being able to work gues on ships by hand power in case of need, so as not to depend on machinery, which may be wholly disabled by accident or a hostile shot. Yet the decision was reached by Great Britain before the vast advantage of the Hauver processurface hardening was fully understood. sides, the objection to lack of room for 10-inc

guns on ships, or, rather, to the small number of such guns that can be carried, is obvious!

not experienced in a fort.

Practically there is no likelihood that, with the present need of sconomy, any new author-leation of this character will be given by Con-gress this year. But the recent experience at Indian Head makes Gen. Francism's argument worthy of its consideration at another session

We have that the civil service reformer are pleased to know that the Hon. Taux Kwo You, sometime Chinese Minister to the United States, has been removed from his office of Senier Deputy Supervisor of Instrucond Class out off. He couldn't pass his examinations for promotion. He will study forty-three years and nine months mere and if he then falls to pass he will knot his pigtail around his Blue Collar Button of the Third Rank and leave this vale of tea. Some persons think that we are examined too much. but China teaches a beautiful lesson in this

The Nebraska newspapers are much pleased over the fact, if fact it be, that in the evelone in Sloux county a farmer and his horse were taken up late the air through the roof of a shed and deposited two hundred feet away, sound and kind. This is not much for Nebraska. Why, when the Hon. WILLIAM JEN-NINGS BRYAN, the Boy Orator of the Platte. was making a Fourth of July oration Coon Prairie, in 1841, the current of wind grew se strong at the perihelion of his percration that the building and the whole audience, including the erator, were taken up straight to a distance estimated at three miles and a half, and didn't come down until the next morning. Indeed, BRYAN has never come down. He tastes clouds yet.

When Sunday came the boy positively re-

Good boy. We salute him. Not on any day, and least of all on Sunday, should this boy or any other in Indianapolis consent to wear that horrible garment. Indianapolis is the home of a cultivated society, and it is as full of authors as Mr. ALLIBONE's dictionary. Crawfordsville may wear "pants" if it chooses Gen. LEW WALLACE used to hang his "pants" on the Golden Horn on washing days. Boston wears "pants" and glories in the shame. But Indianapolis the beautiful-be no "pants" hung upon those gracile legs. We predict for this boy, this young scorner of 'pants,' a great career in art or literature. His instincts

We don't entirely grasp the logic of our esteemed friend Alderman SMITHER in obecting to the proposition that hitching posts be abolished in the business streets of Buffalo. "The result will be," says Mr. SMITHER, "that we will not be able to drive without a coach-What is the propriety of hitching posts in a town where the grass is not permitted to grow in the streets? What are Mr. SMITHER'S VIEWS

The Song of the Siren. Sugar-Come hither, gentle dreamer, and daily tho

with me. Senator-Avaunt, thou stren! Sugar-Nay, may, good Solon; I am not a siren; I am hat which sweetens all the world. Senator-I say thou art a siren. Sugar-Why speakest faisely, dear? I tell thee I m tiren am. Come nearer, sweet, and lay thy hands on

senator-I would not touch thee for the world. Sugar-Nay, nay, how can a touch do harm? A little touch? The sun doth touch the flowers to make them

Senator-Avaunt, then temptress ! I said then were s airen, did I not ? Nugar—Thou didst, good Solon, yet how many things

art said by thee and thine thou awearest not to! I tel thee thou art wrong to say that I a siren am. Senator-If not a siren, then I prithes tell me wha

Sugar-I said to touch me. Come and lay thy hands on me. Thou'lt knew by that I am not what thos say at I am.

Senator-I must not touch thes Sugar-Art coward, too ? Senator-Thou flest if thou say'st me that. Sugar-Fie. fie, good Solon: Come nearer now and lay thy hands on me, that by thy touch then att

may'at heal the wound that thou hast made by that last word of thice.
Senator -is healing in my touch? Sugar-I know there is Senator-How knowest that?

Sugar-I could not tell thee if I would. Senator-And wouldst thou if thou couldet Sugar-Dost thou tell all thou canst ! Senator-How cute thou art ! That little siur deserve

Sugar-Thou dar'st not touch me. Senator-Say'at thou I dare not ! Surar-Ay, that I say, and stand here waiting for

tures say for every blow a kine. Sugar, blushing-Then thou must touch me not Senator, corty-And if I did .

Sugar-Then wouldst be doing wrong. Senator, boidly-But thou art very fair, and it were rorth a blow to have one rise of thine Sugar, drawing away-Nay, nay, thou must not. Senator, more boldly-And prithes, why must not Thou say'st me "Nav" and " nay," yet give no reason why. If it be true I must not, then must I know why Must not " is not must.

Sugar, still receding -I say thou must not; is not that Senator, impetuously-Ha, ha, thou pretty one, to think that that is argument! Hast ever known a me to wait on that? If that is all the refuge that thou

Smitter grate Sugar; Sugar milles, Hold Fast to the Mouroe Boctrine!

From the Adoms Francis.

The surrender of the Monroe doctrine in the Nicara gua case would be to haut down the Stars and Stripe at the gateway of the New World, and lay open to principles mulntained by this country since the Monro doctrine was framed should be maintained new and forever, Should England adhere to her position di wulged Tuesday we shall have another opportunity of testing the Americanism of the Chief Magistrate of this nation, and it is to be hoped, should the occasion arise, that he will not repeat the blunders of Hawati and bring down on the heads of a free people another submission to monarchical rule.

Will Mr. Vest Accept This Amendment?

From the New First Probose, Senators afflicted with very imperfectly adminis tered domestic catabitahments ought to be specifically exempted from the operation of the income tax They suffer enough aiready

Jews and Chess. To ran Enron or Tan Sun-Ser: In reply to the letter from "A Jewish Chess Player." appearing in Tax Sun of June 17, I ask to be allowed to say that the really

great, universally acknowledged masters and World's champions, for say a century past, are the following: Philider, Deschapelles, La Hourdonnaia, MacDonnail, Staunton, Andersorn, Morphy, and Steinits, Lasker Staunton, Andersora, Morphy, and Staintin, Lasker has not yet beaten the Steinitz of oid. Of these eight one only is "of the choses."

If your correspondent is going to quote players of a leaser quality, the ordinary "lirst rates," like leanny groundsy, Taubenhaus, and Deimar-the latter, by the way, not a lew-1 could name a hundred scattles of equal grade. Take the recent team match between how York and Sroodlyn The victorious representatives of the latter city were be Vissar, Elweit, known of the latter city were be Vissar, Elweit, known of the latter city were be Vissar, Elweit, known of the latter city were be Vissar, Elweit, known of the latter city were be Vissar, Elweit, known of the laster city were the Vissar, Elweit, known of the laster city were the latter city were a latter of the latter time. It may be admitted, though, that an undess proportion of players of all grades are Jews, and I fensy the principal parameter, and above as a stateless, calculation of players of the latter of th BROOKLYN, June 1v.

Vanity and Annychy.

To run Entron or Tan Sun-Nor. The Chief of the Paris police, some time ago, gave it as his opinion that an insane vanity was the mainspring of the minds of Anarchula, and he advised the journalists to stop Amerchisia and he advised the journalists to stop oding it with pictures and paragraphs. Just now he practically had legs, the would-be against of Origit on the stand. Legs wants to see himself in the new papers, and this immense emissingation is desired from I can like without entire. He said, but I can't last Tile goes to show that the French policeman was right. If the Assarchists are not sourished through this two many they will give off in short order and be deveored by the ante like our present seventeed. Saw York, June 20.

Miss Shaw's Promise to Turn Populist. To the Racton or Ten Sun-Ne: Miss Shaw's offer was not a bribe if the Dictionary of Law Terms is any authority. Bribary is the affering of a reward for our rupl purposes. A vote is not a reward. Escounts, June 15. Commun. Ruspe.

THE UNREGISTERED CHINESE.

The Question of Their Number and the Question of What to Be with Them. WASHINGTON, June 19. - The anxiety recently expressed in regard to the disposal of the hinese laborers who have not taken out protection certificates seems to be a needless bor-

rowing of trouble. The statement line been made that there are 3,000 Chinese unregistered; that the law requires the deportation of every one of these rem the country; that It costs at least \$75 to send each of them to China, and that there is o money available for the purpose.

So far as the expense goes, there is little loubt that \$75 is far below the real cost. It really deals with little more than transportaion proper. But it becomes vastir greater on adding the expense of taking a Chinaman arrested in the interior, and the officer who ac companies him, to the coast, and also that of the legal proceedings. There is the cost of the interpreters, the witnesses, and the stenographers, and the drawing of papers, apart from the salaries and fees of the regular court officials. It is an expensive process to get eld of John Chinaman.

However, the main convern just now is enly as to the money required for carrying into execution the processes of the law, since regular appropriations for salaries of officers and for contingent judicial expenses will cover much of the rest. Even were the cost twice as great as the estimate already given, as Congress is now in session an appropriation for it could easily be made. But is it certain that there are 3,000 upregis-

tered Chinese? A statement made recently was that there had been 107,000 registrations, and official estimates place the number of Chi-

ness in this country at 110,000. The census of 1880, however, put the Chinese population at eals 107,485. If, therefore, 107,000 have been registered, the difference between these two figures is remarkably small. The extent of the registration even seems remarkable, considering that siekness, absence from the revenue district, or ignerance of the requirements may have caused a part of the failures to register. Loud complaints were also made, toward the end of the partiof fixed for registration, that sufficient facilities had not been given by the Government to finish the work and to register in season all that had applied. It was said that in San Francisco cascedally the returning steamers had brought come Chinese from visits to their native land who could not aget the opportunity to register. However this may have been, it is not clear upon what facts it is based. No doubt there has been a few failed to register. As to the estimate that there are 110,000 Chinese in the United States, it is not clear upon what facts it is the said. No doubt there has been a fountry sines 1800, as exclusion lives in the country sines 1800, as exclusion into the country lawfully, so that the recently amuggled Chinamen are not expected to appear in the registration. It's true that fase witness might be borne in the matter, and it is also far from certain that the censure of Chinamen to those registered it must be remembered that only the Chinese is abovers require protection certificates. The merchants are expressly exempt under the law, and a deduction from the aggregate Chinese population must be made on that account.

It is fair to say, however, that the figure originally made public by Commissioner Miller did not give 107,000, as recently asserted, but only 105,312 as the number registered. The table which he prepared presented the number of criticates is sued by States, or rather by internal revenue district which includes Commentation on the other. There is the further point that the census of 1800. For example, in the nativ

without a certificate after a fixed date, he may be arrested and taken before a United States. Judge, whose duty it shall be to order that he shall be deported from the United States. Thus the real mandatory provision is that of deportation after the arrest and the failure to show a certificate or to account for its absence. There is no requirement upon Fed-ral officers or any others to waying Chinamen from time to time and to call upon them to stand and deliver their certificates. It is for this reason that there accurs to be no immediate necessity for worrying about the matter. Congress should undoubtedly supply a reasonable contingent fund for the expenses of deportation, but it does not seem necessary to reexamine every Chinaman at stated periods to find whether he has his certificate on or about him. The purpose of the law, which is directed against smuggling, appears to be that where suspicion is excited in the matter, or where the lawfulness of a Chinaman's presence is called in question, he shall have the means to prove his right to remain: but if he cannot show his certificate he must go.

William Kearney Not a Suicide.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: An account of the death of William Kearney, fornerly chief eng neer of the Jersey City Works, published in the newspapers to-day, says that he committed suicide, in face of the verdict of the Coroner's jury directly to the contrary, which was that he met his death by accidental drowning."

The error should be corrected at once.

BELLEVILLE, N. J., June 20, 1884. CITIERS.

The Scaler Unga Lost at Ses. San Francisco, June 20.-The loss of the sealing schooner Ungs, one of the seven versels reported missing two weeks ago, has been confirmed. The Unga was overturned in a heavy storm off the coast of Japan. Her crow of ten men were all drewned.

Turpin's Negotiations with Germany. A new and a pleasant light, at least for Frenchmen, now thrown upon the Turpin affair by the figur The story reads like a chapter from a wild remance, but the facts stand out in such bold relief and are pre-sented by such distinguished witnesses that there is little room for doubt as to their accuracy. To these witnesses, and perhaps to them alone, France stands indebted for whatever military advantage may be de-rived from the sole consession of Turpin's mysterious invention. it appears that the gentlemen who saved France and saved Turpin from himself are

journalists of high standing, namely, Francis Laur, luis Cardane, and Emile Gautier.
The full extent of Turpin's offence consisted in one step toward treachery. To the above named journalists he showed a copy of his letter to Count schmettau. military attache of the German Legation at Brussels, in which he asked for an interview, and the telegram shich he received in reply, making an appoints which he. Turpin, never kept. In the presence of those journalists he wrote his repir and handed is to one of them. who personally posted it. Is was simply a polite letter breaking off all negotiations. To the Selgian merchants who were to carry on the business of making Turpin's machines he wrote a similar letter, and then handed all the plane of his invention to Emile Gautier, who immediately returned with them to France. In examining the valles of Emile Gautter to France. Instantining the value of Rulls Gautier, a Haigian revenue officer, noticing the envisiones, asked, "What are these: Business papers?" "Fractisely," answered the journalist carelessly, and there the examination ended. The plans are new in the possession of the French Government

A noteworthy thing to this affair is the biasing red age of the French War Office compared with the practi-al business methods of the Germans. It did not take the Germans long to offer to buy Furpin's pig in the bag; they were ready to take it at once

A very interesting number of McChire's A very interesting number of McChire's Knowles is that for July. "The Heraldy of the Plains." In describing the cattle brands used in the West, has an unusual subject, well treated. The 'Human Decomenie' have interesting subjects in Lord and Lady Aberdeen and Capt. Chartes Kine. Hamlin Garland's professionally gleemy account of Hemestead is anywared by a workman in the great feundry. Miss Tarbell tells something of the workings of the Farinten Municipal Laboratory; and Robert Louis Stavanagh's wenderful story, "The End Pids," in under.

THE OODEN JONESES WANT A STAY

Mountime Their Nephews Live in a Tene ment, While They Are at Newport,

An application was made to Justice Ingrabam in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesteriafor a stay of proceedings in behalf of Carolina Ogden Jones and her sie or, Frances Ogden Jones, the spinsters, for whom a commitment was recently issued by Justice Andrews, b-cause of their refusal to obey an order requir-ing them to pay \$10,000 to their nephews out of the Income of a trust estate of \$200,000 held for them under the will of their grandmother, Caroline Ogden McCans. Before the commitment could be executed the aunts left for their country seat at Newport, where they

are now beyond the jurisdiction of the court It is desired to appeal from the judgment of Judge Andrews removing the spinster aunts from their post of trustees of the estate and requiring them to pay over a norties of the income in their hands, and for that purpose it is asked that all proceedings be stard, including the execution of the warrant of commitment, until the appellate branch of the court can determine the questions involved in the litigation. This cannot now be done before October and

court can determine the questions involved in the litigation. This cannot now be done beloved next.

It was urged in support of the Misses Jones that the grandmother had died in Illinois and the entire trust estate was there, and there was some question as to whether this court had the right to act in the matter in the summary manner that it did.

The counsel for the nephews insisted that his clients were in actual want and were living in tenement houses in this city, while their aunts, who were wealthy and had \$25,000 of their trust funds, were residing in their home in Newport free from annoyances and from the orders of the ceurt.

It was contended that there was a serious doubt under the conditions of the trust as to the right to pay the entire income to the aunts of the young men.

the right to pay the entire income to the aunts of the young men.

Justice ingraham was inclined to think that there might be some doubt as to the legal questions involved in the suit, and said that he would grant a stay in order that the appeal could be perfected and the case determined by the appealate court. He, however, was of the online, under the circumstances, that the \$10,000 directed to be paid to the nephews should be paid to them at once. Before deciding the matter he said he would examine the papers.

M'CLELLAND OUT OF IT.

He Boesn't Want to He Surveyor and IS Going to Take a Trip to Europe.

Charles P. McClelland of Dobbs Forry, ex-Special Deputy in the Custom House and ex-Senator from the Westehester district, will sail for Europe next week. He will take his two sons with him, and will be gone several months. He is to visit the home of his ancestors in Scotland.

Mr. McClelland has recently been talked of in New York and Washington for Surveyor of the Port. He said yesterday that his departure

the Port. He said yesterday that his departure would at least settle these rumors. He added that he had never been a candidate for Surveyor. He had sapirations to be United States District Attorney, but the President nominated for the place Walface MacFarlane, a Nova Scotlan, who has not yet been confirmed by the United States Senate.

Mr. McClelland at one time was in favor with the Cleveland people, esp-cially after he voted in the State Senate at Albany against the Hon. Edward Murphy, Jr., of Troy for United States Senator. Since then the situation has changed, and Mr. McClelland, with others, seems to have been forgotten. The Cleveland people say that he attempted to carry water on both shoulders, and that his partial friendship for Senator Hill and Gov. Flower and Lieut.-Gov. Sheehan blighted his political aspirations so far as the Cleveland Administration is concerned. Mr. McClelland prefers to let it go at the it.

berned. Mr. motivation provides that:

But here it is, sixteen months after the Cleveland Administration opened up in Washington for the second time, and no Surveyor has been appointed. The place is ably filled by Samuel M. Biatebford, Acting Surveyor and a Republican, and the three Deputy Surveyors are Republicans. Even the personal friends of the Administration say they cannot understand the cause of the delay in this matter. The same comments apply to the office of United States Marshal, still held by John W. Jacobus.

WHEN OPEN CARS SHOULD BE RUN

The Companies Want the Temperature, Not the Health Board, to Regulate Their Use Representatives of the several surface railroads appeared before the Board of Health yesterday afternoon to oppose the recent reso-lution passed by the Board of Health amending section 108 of the Santtary Code. The proposed amendment permits open cars to be run only during June July, August, and September, and requires every fourth car in the day time and every third one at night to be a

day time and every third one at night to be a closed car.

The railroad companies want to run open cars in the month of May. Their representatives said there was a popular demand for open cars, and they asked to have the proposed amendment to the sanitary code changed so as to permit the use of open cars in May. It was urged that many women and children take advantage of the open cars on holidays in May to get an air.ng. The representative of the Metropolitan Traction Company was of the opinion that the Board of Health had no power to regulate the use of oren cars.

Prusident Wilson said that when the question of health was involved the Board and all to do with it.

tion of health was involved the Board and all to do with it.
The railroad companies favor a plan to run only open cars when the thermometer registers seventy degrees, every 'hird car to be a closed car when it is sixty degrees, and every other car a box car when it is lifty degrees.
The Board adjourned the hearing for three weeks.

SUNBEAMS.

-The cherry crop of Pelham Hay Park has not been suffered to await the Park Commissioners' compliance with the law touching the advertisement and auction of each products, but has been eaten up by casual vistors. The trees were richly laden this year, and many were eaten on the spot or carried off by visitors

-The "rear" tenements of this town, of which there are nearly 2,250, housing more than \$6,000 persons. are called by the dweilers in front tenements "yard houses," and there is some pride in the beast of never having lived in a yard house, just as there is in that of never having occupied a basement. Some of the worst of the yard houses are in parts of the town not classed as distinctively tenement-house regions.

ceased to be busied in much the same occupations as their tevants. Fuch men often collect their own reuts They are well informed as to the laws regulating true ment houses and wardy suspicious of strange callers about the premises, leat they be health inspectors of other such minions of authority on the lookout for via ations of the law. -It is not uncommon in rural parts of this State to and therry trees growing along the public highwars saturds the fences of adjoining fields, and free to all

traveliers. On a road Bear Rockland Lake some travelers found the other day such a row of laden trees, and beneath these a step ladder apparently for public sea. The travellers, being assured that who would might pick the cherries, abundantly helped themselves. Die public apparently had not abused its rights, for the trees were in good condition.

— What the deuce is he'r said a passencer to be conductor of a far east-side car nodding toward a middle-aged man of bard features, with a dyed towar tache, a slik hat, a big diamond plu, a heavy world

chain, and an expensive umbrella. "Dunne point cian, mayte," said the conductor. A mement late the subject of inquiry left the car and hastener fault tarly into the hallway of a tenement house. This he lives there !" asked the curious passence. there ?" said the conductor. " Naw; he probably own "Attorney General William U. Hensel was born and

bred in the country, not far from Lancaster, his prehome, and he is still a frequent visitor to the old farm and store where his parents live. He is not only a shrewd lawyer and an able politician but a salest mixer of champagne cup and like delectable con pounds. He is a non-regident member of at tens! on ever, in honor of the great Federalist, but of a mas conspicuous in the early sattlement of the little city -It is the frony of fare that, while the pennishs tramp is often turned without food from the farmer's door, the well-dressed, respectable man, tramping for amusement, finds himself cheurfully received in wants supplied, and his money rejected. A young man tramping through northern Haryland stopped at a farmhouse, had a great bowl of milk and several street of bread, and on offering pay seceived from the house

wife for answer "No, indeed, maybe my boy will be hungry on a long walk some day, and then I hope a to a one will give him all be needs" the would have

turned a prefessional trampaway unfed, or shown him the wood pile before his needs were attended to. -When the traveller to the subures of this town asts for flowers from rural gardens he sametimes mosts the firm but perfectly courtains assurance that the bird-some have been sold in advance of their appearance to

a man that buys up such things for conducted all poses. A like request preferred fifty or one hindred miles from here Yerk would neurally meet with a cor-dial and generous response. The arctat philosopher who should jump to the conclusion, however, that word shows jump to the contents, never the authorities are more saids than genuine coupling for would be wide of the truth. The difference in eacher is simply owing to the sconomic fact that getter flewers on the sign of New Tork have a value, while those in the real country have little or note.